KING KALAKAUA.

Arrival and Reception of His Majesty at the National Capital.

PERSONNEL OF THE ROYAL PARTY

Future Movements Postponed Till Monday, Owing to the King's Health.

Washington, Dec. 12, 1874. His Majesty King Kalakana of the Hawaiian islandsjarrived here at half-past eleven o'clock this morning on a special train via the Baltimore and tomac Railroad, and was received at the depot by a battalion of marines, headed by the full Ma-Arlington Hotel. At hair-past ten o'clock a special train left the depot here, having on board Secretaries Fish, Beiknap and Robeson, Mr. Allen, Minister to this country from the Hawalian is ands, and several representatives of the press, and proceeded as far as Wilson's Station, about les from the city. There it awaited the arrival of the special train from Baltimore having the royal party on board, in charge of Captain William G. Temple, of the navy, and his aides, who went to that city at twenty-three minutes past nine

Upon the arrival at Wilson's Station of the train containing the King and his suite, at fiteen minutes past eleven A. M., the members of the Cabinet and others above mentioned who went out to meet him disembarked from the train and entered the car containing the royal visitor. Secretary Fish, upon being presented by Minister Allen, took the hand of the King and said :-

"My colleagues and myself have been directed by the President to meet Your Majesty and escort you to the national capital." The King replied, in very good English, "I thank

you, 817.71 Secretary Fish then inquired as to his health, and the King replied :-

"I have been suffering from a very bad cold and do not leet welt." The other members of the Cabinet then greeted

the royal visitor, after which His Majesty partock of refreshment.

THE ROYAL PARTY consists of the following named persons:—His Majesty King David Kalakaua; His Excellency John O. Dominis, Governor of Oahu; His Excellency John M. Kapens, Governor of Mani; Hon, Henry A. Pierce, United States Minister to Honolulu; Lieutenant Commander Whiting, United States Navy; Colonei Wherry, chi:f of General Scofield's and L. H. Goodman, General Passenger Agent of the Central Pacific Railroad, who has charge of the transportation arrangements of the King. Minister Pierce, Lieutenant Commander Whiting and the Governors of Oahu and Mani came with the King from Honolulu. Colonel Wherry and Mr. Goodman joined the party at San Francisco. Upon his arrival at the depot in this city the King left the train and walked to the carriage which was in waiting between Secretary Fish and Minister Allen. Next followed Governor Dominis, Secretary Robeson and Minister Pierce; then Governor Kapena, Secretary Belknap, Colonel Wherry and Lieutenant Commander Whiting. On reaching the sidewalk the marines presented arms and the band played the national air of the Hawaiian Islands. The party all being seated, in lington Hotel by way of Pennsylvania avenue. The sidewalks, windows and housetops along the line were crowded, and the national colors played from all the public buildings, hotels and mand of Major Richards, was on duty at the depot moved they formed in line upon each side thereof. Captain Temple and aides and the other officers

entioned were all in full uniform. The King and his companions were attired in plain citizens' clothes. As the procession reached Pennsylvania avenue and Sixteenth street a great portion of the crowd following made a rush for the White House, supposing that he was to be received by the President to-day. Upon arrival at the Arlington Hotel the royal vis.tor was escorted to his apartments, where he will remain quiet for the THE HEALTH OF THE KING

The King proved to be a very well built young fellow, with an observing eye and a good address. He was very weary with his long journey, and kept his bed in the car for a day before his arval. Among his first callers was a physician, who prescribed for a severe cold, with headache the King went to bed, and later in the afternoon islander among the King's party, bore the jourall he has seen. Governor Dominis, the King's brother-in-law, a native of Massachusetts, had and was amazed with the comfort of the trans-continental journey. It is doubtful if king Katakana will be well enough on Monday to visit the

REFORM SCHOOL BUILDINGS BURNED. Cause of the Disaster-The Inmates Saved Without Injury.
WATERBURY, Vt., Dec. 12, 1874.

The buildings of the Vermont Reform School, with the exception of the barn and sheds, located in this place, were burned at an early hour this orning. The fire caught at about three o'clock, morning. The fire caught at about the caught and was caused by a defective gasometer. The found impossible to save anything from the buildings; but the inmates, about 150 in number, were all saved without the slightest injury. They are tees, with Governor Peck, are in consultation to

tees, with Governor Peck, are in consultation to day with reserence to the future of the school. An extra session of the Legislature to make appropriations for the rebuilding of the school is talked o'.

DISPOSITION OF THE BOYS.

Superintendent Fairbank, of the Reform School, reached home at five o'clock this afternoon, bringing with him plans for temporarily disposing of his boys, which he has perfected. The plans embrace a building near which is a large shop, 120 by forty feet. A steam fire engine is attached to the building, and the first story is well stocked with machinery. The second story he proposes to finish for a worsshop and dining room, and the attic for a sleeping apartment. His plans were at once adopted by the trustees. It will require about ten days to put the building in the condition proposed. Meanwhile the boys find quarters at the hall of the Waterbury House.

PIRE AT AUBURN PRISON.

Unsuccessful Attempt to Burn the Insti-tution. AUBURN, N. Y., Dec. 12, 1874. Two attempts to burn the Auburn State Prison unused eigar shop was fired at eleven o'clock A. m., and another thoccupied sliop at one of A.

P. M. The prison authorities extinguished the fire
in both instances. The loss was insignificant.

CHARLEY ROSS IN ILLINOIS.

Bellef of the Family that the Righ't Child Has Bren Found.

PHILADELPHIA, Pa., Dec. 12, 1874. A photograph of a child supposed to be Charley Ross has been received here from Chester, Ill., and it bears so strong a resemblance that one of the Ross family has started for the spot to investigate the matter. It is the impression of the family that the real child has actually been recovered. The hair in the photograph appears to be dark in-stead of light, but his hair may have been stained to disguise his appearance.

RECOVERY AGAINST A RAILROAD. Damages for Being Foreibly Ejected

from the Cars. ERIE. Pa., Dec. 12, 1874. Mr. W. H. Gurney, a lawyer of Buffalo, N. Y., has been awarded \$1,500 in a suit against the Eric Railway for forcibly ejecting him (Gurney) from their cars between Forestville and Perrysburg. The case will probably be appealed by the railroad

WASHIIJGTON.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Dec. 12, 1874. Mr. Rufus Hatch on the Unaccounted For Expenditure of the Pacific Mail— Irwin Still Indisposed. The Committee on Ways and Means met at fi-

teen minutes past eleven o'clock this morning, to continue the Pacific Mail investigation. Gardiner J. Hubbard read to the committee a

telegram received by him early yesterday morn-ing, from Richard B. Irwin, requesting him to engage apartments for Irwin in Washington for next Monday evening, and to be prepared to act as counsel for him before the Ways and Means a clerk of irwin stating that Irwin was ill and asteep, and calling his attention to his telegram

of yesterday.

The committee informed Mr. Hubbard that he could not be permitted to act directly as counsel before them, but might suggest questions from time to time to be put by members of the commit-

by Mr. Kasson:—He testified that he was elected a director of the company on the last Wednesday in May, 1873, and has been a director ever since; he had no personal knowledge whatever of the business of the company prior to May, 1878, but through an examination of the books he had a knowledge of its accounts for 1872; there were some items of the accounts during that period which had not been explained to the satisfaction of the company; these items con sisted solely of payments made to Richard B. Irwin. their San Francisco agent, to the aggregate amount of \$750,000, the original checks for which Mr. Hatch exhibited to the committee; there are six of these checks, numbered consecutively, all drawn on the National Bank of Commerce of New York, the company by Theodore F. Johnson, Treasurer protem., and F. W. G. Bellows, Vice President, and all certified by the bank; the first of these for \$5,000, and is indorsed not only by Irwin, but E. Williams, cashier of the American Exchange Bank, for deposit; the other checks are indorsed namely \$650,000, \$50,000, \$25,000 and two for \$10,000 each. The witness stated, that these are the only checks of the existence of which he has any knowledge that have been drawn outside of the regular business of the company or which appear to require explanation; so far as the witness knows, the company has no record of these checks except on the check book; there are, however, very large entries on the books of the date of these checks (mostly May 24, 1872), which money loans to bankers and brokers. Witness thought it probable that the checks in question related to or were connected with some of these operations; there were no facts within his knowledge have been used to repay loans, or been otherwise connected with these transactions, but witness had no personal knowledge of any of the business of the company prior to the date when he became a director; he did not know whether the company had any agent at Washington during the pendency of the movement for subsidy; never heard any person allege personal knowledge of the company's having employed any agent here, and, in short, witness had not information, either di-rectly or indirectly, except through newspaper statements, that the company had ever expe a dollar to influence Congress; witness had never spoken to Quick in his life, or seen him but once; at that time he heard Mr. Sage say to Irwin that he, Sage, intended to go to the bottom of this matter and also satisfy himself in regard to a cer-tain large expenditure made by Irwin for fire extinguishers; witness bimself suspended as not satisfactory one voucher of \$29,000 for expenses

name alone, had power to draw out money of the company except by order of its President; there was nothing on the books to show for what purpose this money was used; action was taken by the company early in 1873 to ascertain what had become of this money; witness did not then know that Congress had commenced an investigation of the matter; nothing had been developed in conversations or consultations of the Board of Directors to show that any of them had any desire or motive to cover up these matters, or that their suit against Irwin was not brought in good faith. Witness' theory as to these checks was based on nothing more than conjecture as to possibilities. Witness stated that James D. Smith is the only member of the present Board wao was a director of the company at the time referred to.

the time he left the service of the company, in November, 1872; witness considered this voucher

unsatisfactory because it was supported by Irwin's

In answer to Mr. Dawes, the witness said that when he spoke of the memoranda on the books, brokers about the date of these checks, he meant merely ordinary entries of debit and credit; to Irwin, who might, with it, have e He could not, of his own knowledge, answer a question put by Mr. Beck, whether President sickness as an excuse for not appearing before this committee last year, nor did witness know what Mr. Stockwell is now doing in Europe; ac-cording to the practice of the company the Presi-

what Mr. Stockwell is now doing in Europe; according to the practice of the company the President might have ordered these checks to be drawn, and the Treasurer and Vice President might have signed them on this order without nurther authority or knowledge of the purpose designed; the Executive Committee would not necessarily have any knowledge of them.

Mr. Waldron called witness' attention to the fact that two of the checks—namely, one for \$5,000 and one for \$10,000, were stamped as paid by the bank May 29, and asked him it this did not prove that Irwin was not in San Francisco about that time, and also whether, in view of the other checks bearing no indorsement, except Irwin's, it was not certain that they had been paid over the counter of the Bank of Commerce, and not through any other bank. Witness answered in the affirmative, and, in response to a further question by Mr. Waldron, stated he knew of no investigation having as yet been made by the company at the Bank of Commerce in regard to these points.

By Mr. Roberts—The arrangement with Mr. Roach had no relation to the Congressional subsidy, and witness stated, without qualification, that the company since he had been connected with it has taken no steps whatevef to influence Congress or the executive departments of the government in regard to the mail subsidy, and they had no desire to conceal or keep secret from the committee any of their books, records or transactions.

By Mr. Butchard—Did not know whether these checks had been charged to any account, and did not know whether these checks had been charged to any account, and did not know whether the company's correspondence By Mr. Burchard—Did not know whether these checks had been charged to any account, and did not know whether the company's correspondence with irwin or others would throw any light on them; the books and correspondence are at the service of the committee whenever desired, and they could make their own extimination: "attless did not know whether or not it had been a practice of the committee whenever desired, and they could make their own extimination: "attless did not know whether or not it had been a practice of the Company process to protect the price of the shoot; there was a possibility that these checks might have been used to repay loans made by the company, but he knew nothing waslever about the transactions mayer than he had now stated.

Mr. Hubbatt, as counsel for Irwin, at this point submitted to the Chairman (Mr. Dawes) some written questions to be propounded to witness, but several members observed that this would seem to be premature, as irwin had not yet appeared for examination.

Mr. Roberts remarked that there were no charges pending before the committee against Irwin, and Mr. Beck said he had never heard of a witness appearing by attorney. The questions were therefore not allowed to be put at present.

Mr. Hatch was excused to reappear when notified by a sub-committee consisting of Messrs, Kasson and Beck, and to then bring with him such of the company's books as this sub-committee may designate. The investigation was then adjourned until next Tuesday, when Irwin is expected to be present for examination.

The President's Message on the South-

ern Troubles.
In the distribution of the President's Message among the various committees of the House on Wednesday last the portion of it relating to the troubles in Arkansas was referred to the select committee aircady existing on that subject, and that portion of the Message relating to Louisiana that portion of the Message relating to Louisiana and the other Southern States, except Arkansas, was referred to a select committee of seven, to be appointed by the Speaker. This committee has not yet been appointed. It is very probable that after it has been appointed and orwanized it will mant by our best citizens.

proceed to take testimony through sub-commit-tees or otherwise, relative to the disturbed condition of affairs in Mississippi and Louisiana. Conflicting Accounts of the Battle of

Manassas To Be Settled. General P. H. Jones, at the request of General Sherman, will proceed to-morrow to the old ba'tle field of Manassas to verily certain points in the story of the fight. There are conflicting statements as to the time Phil Kearny's brigade appeared upon the scene. General Jones commanded a regiment under Kearny and all his share of the fighting was over at eleven in the forencon. By observation of the ground he thinks he may be sole to reconcile the statements as to the time when Kearney came up.

A Question of Practice in the Court of

Commissioners of Alabama Claims. In the Court of Commissioners of Alabama Claims it was held that where a party, claimant, possible, at the time of making the petition, to procure his oath, that the oath of his authorized attorney is sufficient to make his petition admis-sible, provided the facts of such absence and inability to produce such oath are set out in the petition or in an annexed affidavit.

The Health of the President. The President, owing to a severe cold, declined to receive all visitors to-day.

Financial Agent to London Mr. Cattell does not go to London as financial agent, and Mr. J. P. Bigelow, chief of the Loan Division, will go.

COULISSE CHAT.

Luiu is in England.

Little Neil is playing in a new piece called "No Buffalo Bill is scouting in the neighborhood of

Newark. Agnes Booth meets with good success in the Barry Sullivan is playing at Dublin to crowded

Ristori is in Mexico by this time. She comes to New York next. "Blue Beard" will be the Christmas spectacle at

Mile. Belocca, the Russian contraito, returns to Strakosch will take his opera company, except

Albani, to Havana. Bayard Taylor is lecturing our country cousins. It will do them good.

"The Princess of Trebizond" will follow "Chilperio" at the Lycevm.

The jolly little Carrolls are at the Arch Street

Theatre, Philadelphia.

Lucca receives 1,000 florins per night at the St. Louis is preparing to shed tears over Juliet.

Miss Neilson is announced. Mme. Januschek is in Philadelphia playing at the Walnut Street Theatre. Madame Nilsson will lend a belping hand to the Brussels Monnaie in February.

Theodore Thomas announces a classical matinée at Steinway Hall for the 19th inst. That "Biessed Baby," J. L. Toole, has been having a good time lately in St. Louis.

Mrs. Rousby is now on her way over; she is engaged for 125 nights at \$400 a night. "La Veuve," by Meilhac and Halevy, is not com-forting to old husbands with young wives.

the intention of directing a metropolitan theatre.
There are forty-five horses in Barnum's racing sind, and the same animal is only run twice ;

The Vienna lady orchestra, which Rullman once introduced here, have taken the English cities by Donald McKay and his Warm Spring Indians are

the great attractions of Wood's Museem, Phila-Mme. Liebhardt is apostrophized by a gushing critic in one of the English towns, "Little bird so

sweetly singing." Marie Antoinette was the originator of the claque in Paris. It was christened Societé des

Succès Dramatiques. Mr. Boucicault's share of profits on the "Shaughraun" for the first four weeks amounted to

\$18,467. Poor man! They still play "Nick, of the Woods," at New Orleans. They want to be reconstructed dramati-

cally in the Crescent City.

Offenoach has actually reached Chins and has ousted the national dramas and plays from the affections of the Celestials. Levy has lorsagen the cornet for the antonio-

phone, a new instrument, which gives him a more extensive field for blowing. be continued through the holidays. New features

M. Grau has purchased the two latest opera bouffes, "Mme. L'Archidne," by Offenbach, and "Le Pres Saint Gérvals," by Lecoq.

Orleans he was badly clawed by the critics. W. J. Florence, transplanted to California, is justifying his motio. He is "flourishing" as Cap-tain Cuttle, in which role he has made a great

Miss Kate Rogers Rangolph has returned from a very successful tour. She will start westward in a few days to fulfil her engagement in San Fran-

cisco.

Miss Bessie Darling has met with such general uccess in her provincial tour that she feels encouraged to invite the criticism of the New York

of "The Market Place Outside the Bastile" and "A Garden in the Time of Louis XIV." for Booth's

A combined effort is to be made by the admirers Wagner in Germany to raise funds this winter to enable their prophet to complete his temple at

Barrett has been playing "The Man o' Airlie" at Cleveland. They think it is too sad and gloomy. They also want to be made laugh—the result of

hard times.

Pedestrianism is the rage, and Barnum has engaged the English woman who actually achi ved Captain Barclay's great feat of walking 1,000 miles

"Girofic Girofia" was first represented at Brussels on the 21st of last March and in Paris on November 15. The music is of a higher order than

that of "Fille Angot."
One of the grandest effects in "The Hero of the Hour" will be a magnificent parofame of the river Seine, from the brush of Voegtlin. Matt Morgan is painting views of Paris.

It is said that a Providence manager has offered

Barney Williams and his wife countless thousands to play for four weeks. We would advise Barney not to let the chance slip. "Enech Arden" Adams is playing at Rochester. The local critics remind him that unless he changes his pieces their hearts will turn into

marble—not to common stone.

Mr. Henri Stuart, the French actor, who assumes the dual parts of Duc de Richelieu and Cavaller Fortune, in the "Hero of the Hour," has never ap-

peared in an English speaking part. London advices state that the theatrical business is very dull. Mr. Irving is drawing large houses at the Lyceum, but "the ghost does not

walk" at many of the other houses.
"Belle Lamar" has met with a splendid reception at the New Orieans Varieties. The house was jammed and the audience applauded to the echo. Gratitude; they don't forget Belle down there yet. There seems to be an epidemic of Bouckault just now. His plays are being performed in every city of the Union, from Maine to the Rio Grande, and he has invaded the British Provinces far away due north in St. John, N. B.

SUNDAY AMUSEMENTS.

Mr. Jerome Hopkins, the well-known planist and organist, has made an offer to the Cooper Union trustees to the effect that if they will give the use

THE HILT FORGERIES.

Scheme to Flood New York and Philadelphia with Worthless Paper.

"WILD-CAT" INSURANCE COMPANIES

The Detectives' Exposition of George F. Hilt's Plans and Operations.

A tale of criminality such as is now told by the police and herein conveyed to the readers of the swindling which was skilfully effected, accidentally uncovered, afterward adroitly explained and finally unmasked again; and, though the perpetrator of the offence is known and even under arrest, his action is so full of artifice that he has not yet, after the lapse of several weeks from the time of his apprehension, been punished in the lightest manner. The story is of the fraudulent actions of which the police allege George P. Hilt, of Philadeiphia, has been guitty. From the beginning, as the police tell it, the story is in substance as follows:-George F. Hit is of wealthy parentage, and a man of great natural abilities. In his youth he was a medical student, and while such he gave great attention to the subject of toxicology. In his latter years he has often boasted of his knowledge of the effects of poisons. He never became accredited as a physician, as he relinquished his medical studies and entered into mercantile business. He first took part in the insurance business in Philadelphia. Alterward he moved to Chicago, where he followed the business of an insurance agent, and then gave it up to become a dealer in grain. Soon he returned to Philadelphia, where he again entered the insurance business. Judging from the accounts of the police the City of Brotherly Love is the cultar field of "wild cat" insurance swindlers. Hilt had not been long back in Philadeiphia when he became the Secretary and also the Treasurer of the Safeguard Fire Insurance Company. The corporation was o ganized by Hit. It had no proper monetary foundation, yet so plausible, so smooth of speech and deceptive in manner was Hilt that he induced a number of reputable men in Philadelphia to acept positions and allow their names to appear as those of the directors of the bogus company. Hilt ganized agencies in several States, and he offered everywhere large premiums to agents. There is another insurance company of the same name as Hilt's concern which has a good reputation, and the confidence which it enjoys induced many people to confide in the swindling institution Everything went well with the Safeguard Company for several months, during which Hilt received about \$40,000. The ompany had luxurious offices, spry and Association will be delivered at Steinway Hall on dapper clerks, and Hilt, when he was seen, ore the manner of an anxious, hardworking, duty-loving business man. When he was not seen in the outer office he was, it is said, within his private office, his feet placed easily upon his desk and a box of prime Havanas within his reach. Meanwhile the Safeguard Insurance Company prospered. When losses happened to its patrons they would sometimes be paid—that is when there was a purpose to be served; but usually counsel wou'd be employed to contest the claims, and, if they did not succeed in gaining verdicts for their client, they at least secured time to arose, to meet which a new means had to be devised. Mr. Foster, the insurance Commissioner arose, to meet which a new means had to be devised. Mr. Foster, the lusurance Commissioner of Pennsylvania, is an avowed enemy to the "wild-cat" insurance companies. He suspected that the Safeguard Company, was of "wild cat" origin and was litegally sustained. He notified thit that he would soon examine the affairs of the company to discover its true assets. Hilt was not overcome by the linformation, his inventive laculties were only spurred on by it. He soon devised a method to dedeive the Commissioner. He caused alles mortgages to be made on property in Philadelphia. Then, as he knew that all reputable insurance companies have large investments in bonds, he determined to present to Mr. Foster evidences that the Safeguard insurance Company was largely interested in United States and Tailroad bonds. Hilt, therefore, bought in this city for a small sum 100 bonds of \$1,000 each, which had been issued by a Southern State daring the war. Although these had no real market value, he depended on the fact that the bonds which have been issued by the State since its reconstruction have considerable value, to deceive the Commissioner. Besides these he secured from other bogus insurance men and from dealers in stolen securities (some of whom are now in State Prison) a large number of stolen United States registered bonds, the names on which he had altered, and also some forged railroad stock. In looking over the mortgages that were prepared he found some made on the property of one of the reputable and guiled Directors of the Comment. pany. If that honest person had nappened to look over the bot he would have unearthed an immense swindle, and have been "let into" the screen wild and have been "let into" the screen wild be held been been. Well, the scanning of the Safeguard decree of the stability of the Safeguard decree of the Gall, and Hilf was fiven a certificate for his company. So har all was right with Bit and his schemes. But his success urged him on to greater endeavors. He conceived a grand plan to flood the Philadelphia money market with forged bonds and stocks, and he made preparations for that event. He became acquainted with professional forgers, who told him of the lithographers and printers who sided them, and these men he soon had in his employ. At the same time he engaged the services of the notorious Jack Canter, who is, perhaps, the most skilled penman in the United States. About this time the People's Fire Insurance Company of Palladelphia was ordered by Commissioner Foster to make an exhibition of its assets. It was in adhemma, but its erectary, engine the trial of the whow Hill had worked through the trial of the whow Hill had worked through the trial of he was will have been and his bogas company if he were well paid. He was given in advance \$7,500 in cash and good notes, and then he furnished Prindle with the Southern bonds and some of the lorged raliroad stock which had served him so well. But when these were presented to the Commissioner they were rejected. This caused the People's Fire insurance Company to collapse. As soon as it was gone out of the financial world the shrewd Hilt, knowing that Prindle was dangerous to him, circulated reports against the People's Fire insurance Company to collapse. As soon as it was gone out of the financial world the shrewd Hilt, knowing that Prindle was dangerous to him, circulated reports against the People's Fire insurance Company to collapse. As soon as it was gone out of the financial world the shrewd him to be shall be and his wife, of Philadelphia and the had been stoled and

the securities he had given, and left his creditors without the slightest proof of his debt. This was carly in September. While all these operations were going on, and maxing for him a reputation that worked against his chance of being successive in his great scheme, he was dilizently employed with his lorger frienda. Since June he had an office at No. 48 New street, where he was as often as in Philadelphia. The office was hired ostensibly by Batchelor & Co., and Hilt was known here as Mr. Batchelor. On the 28th of September Batchelor sold to a house in wall street bonds to a large amount, and delivered four of them, each of the value of \$1.000. The bonds delivered were immediately discovered to be forgeries, and on the next day Hilt, or Batchelor, was told to return the money paid for them. Shortly afterward \$15.000 worth of Chicago and Northwestern bonds which Hilt had sold in Philadelphia were found to be forgeries. He was now in a bad situation. He was sought for in Philadelphia, at the house of his father in Germantown, but to everybody who asked for him it was said that he was so sick that the doctor had forbidden any one to see him, lest he should be killed by the shock of seeing a strange face; yet most of the time he was in this city. When in Philadelphia he kept at home out of sight. Captain Irving, of the detective force in this city, heard of Hilt's scheme to flood Wall street with raise securities and set his men to watch the schemer. Finally, on the 25th of November, Captain Irving, Detectives Sampson, Dusenbury, Silleck, Reirns and Doyle broke into the office of Batchelor & Co., in New street, and having broken open the desks and torn up the carpets, found a number of lorged United States and other bouds, and also a plate for printing currency. Among the bonds was the bond which Hilt gave to Mr. Gavitt and had to redeem. The forged United States Detective Reed, Police Detectives Samson, Dusenbury, Selick and Kerns started for Philadelphia to arrest Hilt. They took with them the janitor of No. 48

NEW YORK CITY.

The Union League Club will give a public reception to-morrow evening to Hon. Wm. E. Forster, The steamers Drew and St. John, of the People's

line of steamers to Albany, have discontinued their trips for the season. Dr. William F. Thomas will lecture at the Nau-

tical School, No. 92 Madison street, to-morrow evening on "How to Prevent Collisions at Sea." Mr. De Cordova will deliver his humorous lecture on "Miss Young's Wedding-No Cards" at Association fiall on Monday evening, December 21, for the benefit of the destitute Cubans in New York. The third lecture of the Young Men's Hebrew

Mr. Arthur Gilman will lecture to-morrow even-ing on "English Cathedrals," in the Sunday school room of St. Ann's church, Eighteenth street, near Filth avenue, in aid of the mission work of that church.

Mary Smith, a German woman, forty-five years of age, who was serving out a three months' sentence in the Penitentiary on conviction for iar-ceny, died suddenly on Friday evening. An in-quest will be held by Coroner Kessier, who was notified.

Chancellor Crosby will deliver the introductory lecture of the course before the New York Association for the Advancement of Science and Art, in the church corner of Fourth avenue and Twenty-second street, to-morrow evening. Subject, "The Bible on the Side of Science." A man about thirty years of age and born in

Ireland, whose name from papers found in his possession is supposed to have been Thomas Lynch, was yesterday morning found dead in his room, at Van Dyke's Hotel, No. 25 Catharine slip. The body was sent to the Morgue, and Coroner Woltman notified. Mr. George Vandenhoff will give the last of his

course of Shakespearian readings and lectures at Association Hall, to-morrow, at haif-past eleven, on which occasion he will read the whole of the Fall of Woolsey, from "Henry VIII." It is an-nounced that Mr. Vandenhoff will soon answer Mr. Taimage's strictures on the stage.

tleman seventy-five years of age, and a native of Saratoga county, this State, died suddenly at his residence, No. 60 Suffolk street. Over thirty years ago deceased was a banker in Jamesville, Saratoga county, and he was also extensively engaged in the iron trade. Coroner Kessler was notified

A grand dramatic and musical entertainment will take place at the Academy of Music on Satur-day evening, December 19, in aid of St. Elizabeth's Hospital. Tickets can be purchased on application to Mrs. Samuel G. Courtney, No. 244 West Thirty-iourth street; Mrs. Sheridan Shook, Union Place Hotel; Mrs. E. E. Mortimer, No. 250 West Thirty-fourth street; Dr. W. M. Fieming, No. 48 West Thirty-first street; Dr. O. S. Paine, No. 48 East. Thirty-first street; Dr. O. S. Paine, No. 48 East. Thirty-first street; and of the sisters in charge of the hospital, No. 225 West Thirty-first street.

At a meeting of the Chemical Society of the Cooper Union, held last evening in their rooms, Cooper Institute, W. H. Connell presidence a loc-

orphans of those who fell in the late war. As the ladies have received no assistance from the city this year they are obliged to appeal most carnestly to the patriotic for means to enable them to continue their care of over 300 sick soldiers and their families in New York and Brooklyn who look to the association to keep them from starvation. Donations of money, useful or fancy articles, flowers and refreshments, will be gratefully received and promptly acknowledged, and may be sent to Mrs. John A. Kennedy, No. 185 West Twenty-second street; Mrs. William F. Havemeyer, No. 33 West Fourteenth street; Mrs. C. V. Clarkson, No. 96 Park avenue, or to the Masonic Temple direct.

BROOKLYN.

There were 469 persons arrested in Brooklyn during the past week. John Ruxton, thirty-three years of age, has

street, Eastern District, since last Monday, and fears are entertained for his safety by his friends. Gilmore's band will perform at a concert to be given at St. Anthony's church. Rev. Father Lane, pastor, Greenpoint, on next Thursday evening. The proceeds of the entertainment will be de-voted toward liquidating the debt upon the edifice. In consequence of the accidental inability of Gilmere's Band to return to the city in time for the requisite rehearsals the grand sacred concert to be given by Father Macdonald, at the Academy of Music, for the orphans of Brooklyn, is postponed till Sunday evening, December 20.

Sheriff Williams yesterday received from the

office of the Secretary of State the proclamation of Governor Dix ordering a special election to take place December 31, in the Seventh Assembly district, to fill the vacancy caused by the death of Hon. Stephen J. Colshan.

Mary Moloy, residing in Franklin street, near Orchard, Greenpoint, was arrested by Captain

orchard, Greenpoint, was arrested by Captain Rhodes, of the Seventh precinct police, yesterday, on a charge of Infanticide. A new-born male child was found dead in the rear of the premises of No. 144 Kent avenue on Wednesday foreacon, and the prisoner is suspected of being the mother of the infant. The woman, who is a servant, is nine-teen years of age.

A fire broke out shortly after ten o'clock yesterday morning in the two story frame dwelling house No. 373 Van Brint street Bed Hook and in

nonse No. 373 Van Brunt street, Red Hook, and in the course of half an hour the structure was entirely consumed. The building, which was owned by John Dixon, was occupied by Daniel McGrath as a residence and oyster saloon. The loss on the building is \$1,100 and on invinture \$1,000. There was no insurance on the property.

The Professor Has to Give Up on His 369th Mile. The Sinews of His Right Leg Badly Strained.

JUDD BREAKS DOWN.

The excitement on the walking question has een gradually increasing during the week, and last night over a thousand people were spectators of Professor Judd's pedestrian efforts. He was walking very well, as at last his friends had succeeded in showing him what he had to do to beat Weston Whether he succeeded in his undertaking or not he has shown himself to be a man of wonder? endurance, and it is the opinion of most of the amateur pedestrians who have watched him ing the walk that he can walk 500 miles in six and a half days. The difficulty on this walk has been that he has not been in the charge of some competent man accustomed to the business, good judges of the pace, that could drive him along when necessary and stop his loading. The man has all the endurance necessary, but he has no head to manage himself and walk also he should be directed by some man that would not give way to his whims, but keep him right down to business. He waiked well all through the day, but towards evening his right leg began to give way and he was carried off the track in his 369th

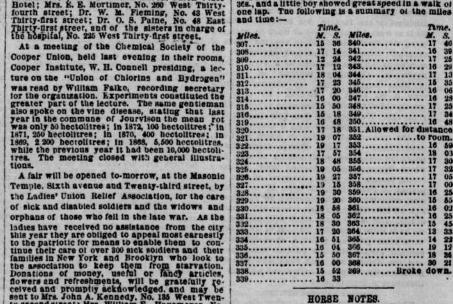
On Friday night, about ten P. M., Judd made pretty fast mile, accompanied by Mulien, who pushed him rather too fast, considering the distance he had to accomplish. He made one lap in 1:25, another in 1:30, and the mile in 12:25. After ten P. M. he livened up a little, and made three miles in 16:00, 16:50 and 15:18. It was then deemed prudent, as he had finished 316 miles, to put him to bed, and he retired to his room at half, and came out on the track at 2h. 42m. 42s. He was a little stiff at first, and took 17m. 25s. to make his first mile, but warming up to his work made his next in 16m. 10s. He kept steadily at work, and at 5:15 had ac-

warming up to his work made his next in 16m. 10s. He kept steadily at work, and at 5:15 had accomplished eight miles. He stopped for breakfast after finishing his 326th mile at 5n. 53m. 47, and rested 41m. 03s.

He appeared pretty well after breakfast, and walked nine miles without a rest in pretty fair time. Re then halted at twenty minutes past nine to have his leg rubbed. He had been suffering a little in the right leg from a burn that many of his riends said originated from too frequent applications of strong liniments, such as ammonia. After having his leg bathed and changing his socks and shoes he started, feeling considerably refreshed by his rest of six minutes. He then walked along pretty steadily for two or three miles, and then took another rest of shout tep minutes to have his leg bathed. The burn looked rather bad, but, after a little application of cold water, the inflammation was considerably reduced, and he resumed walking, making his next mile in 15m. 52s. He then walked three miles and stopped at the conclusion of the 341st mile for four minutes to change one of his shoes. He felt very confident of finishing 450 miles before ten A. M. on Sunday morning, if his leg held out, as otherwise he was perfectly sound.

He stopped for dinner at 12h. 9m. and made a halt of over thirty minutes, during which time he was rubbed all over and had his leg attended to. His next five miles were walked in all his trips from the track to his room. On the 353d mile Judd rested for ten minutes in order to have a light bandage put on his right leg. He was gradually failing in his gait and did not make nis mile under 17m. 30s. Shortly after four P. M., when the people began to come into the Rink, Judd livened up a little and made three miles in 15m. 55s., 1em. 02s. and 16m. 25s. respectively. He then made a rest of fourteen minutes and the boot cut to give his feet more ease. He also asked at what rate he would have to walk

miles in 15m. 55s., 1em. 02s. and 16m. 25s. respectively. He then made a rest of fourteen minutes and put some cold cream on his sore leg and had his boot cut to give his feet more ease. He also asked at what rate he would have to walk in order to beat, and as he was told that he would have to walk four and a haif miles an hour until ten A. M. on Sunday morning he said, "Well, I had better commence at once. He walked his next two miles in 13m. 33s. and 14m, 22s. respectively, and then the strain proved too muca for his bad leg and he began to limp so badly that his friends made him stop and laid him out on the bed. While his attendants were dressing his leg an old man, known as General Davis, came alongside the bed and said that he would not allow Judd to walk any more. He alterward tried to create a disturbance by getting on one of the benches and calling the spectators to listen to him. He was immediately stopped and given over to the police, as it was found that he had offered to bet \$200 that Judd wuld give out. After a rest of about forty minutes Judd determined to make another attempt, but after walking three or four laps at a limping gait he had to give up and was carried to his room and put in the Caarge of his medical attendant. It was a severe blow to the Professor, as he had set his heart upon accomplishing this leat, but another time he will do it, as he is now aware what faults he has made during this exhibition and will take care to avoid them in juture. He stopped walking at 8h. 18m. 38s. yesterday evening, in the middle of the second lap of his 369th mile and was carried off the trace at \$8. 30s. He was immediately taken and examined by his medical adviser, who presently sent out word that the Professor would not walk any more. The members of the Athletic Club then undertook to try and amuse the spectators, and Mr. Stafford walked half a mile in 4m, and took to try and amuse the spectators, and Mr. Stafford walked half a mile in 4m. and shortly afterward Mr. Stern walked a mile in 8m. 22%s. Another gentleman walked a mile in 8m. 36s., and a little boy showed great speed in a walk of one lap. Tue following is a summary of the miles and time:—



HORSE NOTES.

Colonel McDaniel has Just returned from the blue grass regions of Kentucky. In a letter to the NEW YORK HERALD be says:—"I brought home seven of my yearlings, and they are the best lot ever saw together. I seit Spring Station with them at a quarter past seven o'clock on Thursday morning, and reached Princeton at half-past eight o'clock on Friday morning. They all arrived here safely. I brought them by the way of Louisville,

safely. I brought them by the way of Louisville, a distance of 1,250 miles. So if they can run as fast as they can travel some of them ought to be flyers. The brother to Harry Bassett, I think, is sure to make a racehorse."

The brother to Harry Bassett is a magnificent colt, and, although a yearling, measures 15% hands high and 62 inches around the heart. The others are all yearlings, but one, and are:

Chestnut colt by imported Australian, dam Sue Washington, by Revenue, out of Sarah Washington.

y ashington, by Revenue, out of Sarah Washington.

Bay filly by imported Australian, dam Lit'le Miss, by imported Sovereign, out of Little Mistress, by imported Shamrock.

Chestnut filly by War Dance, dam Sister of Charity, by Knight of St. George, out of Sister of Pryor, No. 2, by imported Glaucoe.

Chestnut filly by War Dance, dam Heien Donglas, by O'Meara, out of a mare by a son of imported Priam, dam Cora, sister to Medoc, by American Eclipse.

Gray filly by Planet, dam Etta Shippen.

Rigolette, black filly, by Brown Dick, dam Nubla, by imported Albion, out of Coreet, by Epsilon.

The first race that Fordham, the famous English Jockey, ever won was on Hampton, for the trial career, calculated to the present time, he has ridden 2,118 winners, which, strange to say, does not include either a Derby or St. Leger.

The English papers state that the "white and red spots" will shortly be seen again on the race course, Lord Zetland having determined to trair a few horses.

TROTTING IS CALIFORNIA.